

THE TWENTY-THIRD
NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

The last report of this most efficient auxiliary of the Anti-Slavery cause occupies between five and six columns of the Anti-Slavery Standard. It is prepared by Mrs. Maria Weston Chapman whose energy and devotion have contributed so largely to the success of the enterprise, since its first commencement.

The receipts of this Twenty-third Anti-Slavery Bazaar of 1856—were \$3,250; an advance on the most successful previous year of several hundred dollars.

Thus in spite of bad weather, an insufficient hall, and a recent election, the American Anti-Slavery Society is sustained more strongly than ever, to lead through the coming year the van of that national movement against slavery which it began a quarter of a century ago.

We rejoice, as aforesaid, wishing it were a thousand fold greater, to place the whole result, seeing effort at the disposal of this Society. Not because it is the first movement in chronological order; nor because it is our Society—successful beyond hope or precedent. Such reasons are infinitely small, and of no account. But we rejoice because it is the movement of all the nations, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and is not afraid or ashamed to proclaim it, as of all things most precious, at every risk and cost, as only able to make free; because it is the movement of the necessity of tolerances as the handmaid of truth, and respecting the unity of man's nature, behold with joy his heart awakening his intellect to the search of all reality and the rectifying of all wrong; because it is the movement of the necessity of tolerances as the handmaid of truth, and respecting the unity of man's nature, behold with joy his heart awakening his intellect to the search of all reality and the rectifying of all wrong.

And how has the money to be thus worthily appropriated been obtained? No question was more asked by new comers than this, "Where do all these beautiful things come from?"

We seize the occasion to acknowledge most gratefully, that it is not in vain we early made "our country the world, and our countrymen all mankind"—for men and women of all nations have come to our help. We have received, in all cases, valuable and profitable, and in some instances, splendid donations from England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Switzerland; and from individuals of almost every other country under heaven. The elegance and profusion with which these gifts were poured out touched every beholder with admiration, and all desired to follow in an imagination to their foreign homes. Many times we made the rounds of the hall to this effect with admiring friends.

We have room this week only for the following additional extract from the report. We have several passages clipped from report insertion herewith.

In the box from Bristol, England, came the subjoined letter:

LIMINGTON, HANTS, Sept. 10, 1856.

To Mrs. Chapman, Massachusetts—My Dear Madam: A favor which I venture to request gives me the pleasing occasion of addressing you.

Will you kindly oblige me by transmitting the enclosed letter—as early as your convenience allows—to the Secretary of the Society.

I enclose a signet ring which I offer for its acceptance as a pledge of the interest that I, in common with all England, and all civilization, take in the eloquent and noble efforts of the American Anti-Slavery Society, to secure the rights of the colored people of this country.

"But Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though baffled oft, is always won."

Wishing all prosperity to your noble cause, and to yourself, and with kindest regards to Miss Weston, Mrs. Follen, and all who resemble them,

I remain, my dear Madam,
Very cordially and affectionately,
Your friend,

MARIA STORV.

P. S. Thinking you might like to see the seal I enclose an impression. The from a design by my late sister, a lyre, on which is pictured an Owl—symbol of Harmony presided over by Wisdom.

We need not say with what high satisfaction and sympathy the ring and communication enclosed were forwarded by us to their destination.

Massachusetts has since sent Mr. Sumner back to the Senate. If she had not "lacked gall to make oppression bitter," she could not have been so subtle in the shame she works in to send any son of her's where she can neither enforce his rights nor protect him from assassins. Mr. Sumner will be eager to be again, though it were to die, at the post of danger; but oh, to Massachusetts what a dishonor! Recall him! with every other ambassador and representative to the Slave Power—and we save the Massachusetts of the nineteenth century from the contempt of all coming time!

*Note.—All that is here said of the value of the Standard, of its literary character is strictly true. More might be said. Several of the ablest and best cultivated minds and choicest hearts of the land, bring their regular contributions to its aid and make it worthy in every point of view, of the widest possible circulation. Its contemporaries may freely confess its superiority without mortification of their vanity, or any implied disparagement of their efforts, while, true to freedom, they do what they can. Its prosperity is their own success. So we believe and it always gives us the highest pleasure to contribute in any way to that success. But we confess to some sensitiveness, when it is claimed that the Standard is the only free organ of an association. We refer to this because it has been the anxious purpose of another association (The Western Anti-Slavery Society) to give to one other paper all freedom possible, believing such freedom the only method of securing the object they seek. We chiefly refer to it, because an effort has been made and is persevered in, and elsewhere, to discredit and cripple our efforts, by producing the impression that some of the foremost of the eastern abolitionists are altogether different in principles and measures from their coadjutors in the west. An impression which this statement of the report, (whether made from a conviction of the shortcomings of the Western Anti-Slavery Society in their struggle to sustain a free press, or from forgetfulness of their humble efforts in that direction) will serve to confirm to our prejudice and the triumph of those who wait for our halting.

We repeat, while we have much pleasure and pride in pointing friends and foes to the superior ability of the Standard, we also claim for the humble organ of the Abolitionist of the West, a position of honorable equality with it, in regard to the range and freedom of its discussions within the common sphere allotted them for labor.

EDITOR ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

DISCUSSION OF THE EMANCIPATION QUESTION IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

The question of the emancipation of the slave incidentally came up in discussion in the Missouri Legislature. Our readers will best understand what it was by reading the following which we copy from the New York Tribune:

The theory of the rampant and reckless slaveholder is that slavery must be perpetual in all the States from the Southern side which we have considered, we do not remember that any argument has been based upon anything but the eternity of negro servitude. How this was to be maintained, or upon what law of population it was to be sustained, the legislator and theorist in the slave interest have not condescended to inform us. But it is evident, that so soon as one Slave State takes the initiative of emancipation, the edifice at the foundation of which Mr. Calhoun so laboriously toiled, must fall in fragments to the ground. If emancipation be demonstrated as practicable in one State, it follows, with certain necessary allowances, that it is practicable in all other States. We therefore gladly record the fact, that in Missouri, a commonwealth with an historic reputation in this subject, "Platte County" is not in the ascendant, while different parties are contending for the honor of leading in the emancipation movement. When we remember that the attempts to extinguish all freedom in Kansas have found their chief impulse in Missouri, our readers will be in a position to estimate the value of the facts which we record.

The declaration which we are about to record was made upon the occasion of an election of a President and Director of the Bank of Missouri by the Legislature. Mr. Hughes was the Democratic Republican candidate for President, and Mr. Charles was supported by the Americans and Ben-ton Republicans. A good deal of discussion was used in regard to the former management of the Bank, for political purposes, with which we have at this time, nothing to do. Mr. Hughes was elected.

When the question of the election of a director came up, Mr. Palm being a candidate, a certain Mr. Rains asked "If Mr. Palm did not write a letter to the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and if he did not declare in that letter that he was in favor of the emancipation of the negroes in the State of Missouri?" To this Mr. Zeigler responded boldly: "He did so, and so have many good anti-Ben-ton men declared. I conceive there is a great deal of difference between Emancipation and Free-Soilism." Mr. Brown of St. Louis (an opponent

of Mr. Palm) said: "I am a Free Soiler and I do not deny it. No word or vote of mine shall ever be used to the benefit of such a monstrous doctrine as the extension of Slavery over the party of the free white laborers of the country. I am for the greatest good of the greatest number, and against the system which monopolizes the free and fertile territory of our country for a few slaveholders, to the exclusion of thousands upon thousands of the honest and virtuous of our race. The time will come, and perhaps very soon, when the people will rule for their own benefit, and not for that of a class which, numerically speaking, is insignificant. I stand here in the midst of the assembled Legislature of Missouri to avow myself, as I have done from the position it will. I shall take my stand in favor of the white man. Here in Missouri I shall support the rights, the dignity and the welfare of the 300,000 white men of this State, and against the 30,000 slaveholders who inhabit our State." Mr. Brown went on to say that his sympathies were with the toiling masses, and not with the privileged few; that while he was far from initiating any such violation of the rights of labor, he conceived the labor of the white man to be as much his property as the slave is the property of his holder; that he earnestly looked forward to the time when, by a wise and salutary extension of taxation, Missouri might rid herself of the evil and incubus of Slavery, and "open wide her rich harvest fields and unobscure her mineral wealth to the active energy of her free white population."

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